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The work is chiefly concerned with a plan for the establishment of competitors' associations, which are to be called open-price associations, to exercise the function of maintaining this open policy. The structure of these is worked out in minutest detail and the task of establishing the certainty of their successful operation is the burden of the argument. While the author's serious purpose is commendable, it cannot be said that his implicit confidence in his remedy, unsupported as it is by careful analysis, contributes to the interest or value of the book.

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*The Agricultural Activities of the Jews in America.* By LEONARD G. ROBINSON. New York: The American Jewish Committee, 1912. 16mo, pp. 96.

This brief survey of the circumstances which have led to a movement of Jewish agricultural colonization in various countries, the attendant difficulties, and the measure of success, appears to indicate that the venture, though still in its incipiency, has possibilities for the future. Especially does this seem to apply to particularly favorable countries such as Palestine and the United States. Here the control and direction are passing out of the hands of the original and somewhat philanthropic Jewish associations into the hands of the colonists themselves. It is contended that the failures have been due in the main to such circumstances as would naturally arise from a too hasty thrusting of a people, improperly equipped, into a new situation, rather than to any inherent lack of adaptability to the calling. On the other hand, the modern spirit of co-operation which appears to be growing in some farm communities seems to appeal particularly to the Jew, and, in connection with the general improvement in farm conditions, leads the author to predict a great extension of Jewish agriculture.

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*Change in the Village.* By GEORGE BOURNE. New York: George H. Doran Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. viii+308. \$1.35 net.

This book describes the transformation of a certain English parish in which the old peasant civilization, in close contact with the soil, is gradually broken down by a new economic order, and gives way to a period of mental and moral apathy out of which apparently the village is just emerging to enter upon a new era of broader social life. The book is written from a sociological and ethical point of view, and only such economic material is introduced as will serve the purpose in hand. The author's intimate knowledge of the local situation; his careful, minute observations, and the evident caution with which he attempts generalizations give the study the quality of scientific work.